

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

VOL. XIII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, NOVEMBER 4th, 1885.

No. 2.

Queen's College Journal.

Published in TWELVE NUMBERS during the session by the
ALMA MATER SOCIETY of Queen's University.

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TERMS:—Per Session, \$1.00; Single Numbers 10 cents.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the
Managing Editor. Business letters to the Secretary-
Treasurer Drawer 1104, Kingston, Ont.

The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the
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THE present issue of the JOURNAL is the first which has been produced by the recently appointed staff, and owing to the action taken by the Alma Mater at its last meeting, it will be the last as well. The Society, or at least that portion which assembled last Saturday evening, having refused to grant a privilege which has been accorded to the managing editor ever since QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL was in existence, namely, that of choosing his support, it was considered by the staff as equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in their leader, and their resignation promptly ensued. It is the opinion of those who have retired, that the endeavor to foist upon them a gentleman to whom the large proportion of the staff was opposed, is not the treatment due to those who have worked hard to put the JOURNAL in a position of which the Alma Mater should be proud.

OUR contemporary, *The Varsity*, trips up Dr. Grant, or attempts to do so, a little too smartly without in the first place reading aright what he really did say, with regard to the universities of Great Britain. The Rev. Principal knows full well the nature of the teaching in the universities referred to. He would not place Oxford and Edinburgh exactly upon the same footing; far less would he designate them "denominational" universities in the strict sense of that word. It is true that the theological chairs in Edinburgh are exclusively filled by church men; but these by no means constitute the university. In this department the number of students does not exceed 200 at most, whereas the number on the university roll, is now fully three thousand, comprising men of all denominations, as well as those to whom denominationalism gives little concern. What we have said about Edinburgh may also in a great measure be spoken of Oxford. We, therefore, agree with the editor of *'Varsity*, that "the learned Principal of Queen's seems to miss that clear spirit of the times he emphasizes so strongly, if he does not see that all the larger universities of Great Britain are, in spirit, secular now, and are fast becoming so in reality." But it is evident from the Principal's address, that he does clearly see this palpable fact; and if any misconception exists on the matter it must be attributed not to the want of perception on the part of Dr. Grant but to the unwarranted conclusion to which *'Varsity* has come. *'Varsity* draws another conclusion. It states "that University College has little to gain by the proposed affiliation is amply evidenced by the un-

usually large freshman class this year." We are pleased to read this avowal, which proves conclusively that the colleges would succeed better as they now are, and if college attendance is a proof of success, we may inform our University College friends that Queen's freshmen list is this year the largest yet attained.

KINGSTON, as a university city, holds out to the student advantages which a larger city cannot offer. These, however, are almost counterbalanced by the unfavorable position in which our students are placed, in not being permitted to hear the famous orators and popular lecturers of the day. We have, no doubt, been permitted to hear, in Convocation Hall, many of the leading ministers of the different evangelical denominations in Canada, and have in this respect enjoyed privileges unsurpassed by any Canadian university or even theological college. But these were celebrated divines; of renowned secular orators we have heard but few. The cause is apparent to all. Lecturers, as a rule, value their time and service highly, and cannot risk coming to a small city where the audiences, and of course the pecuniary inducements, are proportionately small. The result, we believe, is equally obvious. Oratory with us is at a low ebb. This we attribute, to some extent, to the few opportunities afforded us of hearing great men. Of course, listening to an eloquent declamation, does not necessarily make a man an orator; but it ought to inspire in him at least some taste for oratory, it ought to foster such a taste when created, and furnish many invaluable hints in course of its pursuit. Moreover, this is but one feature of the question. Perhaps not one in a dozen attends popular lectures with the view of improving his speaking powers. Everyone, let us hope, goes for information. We are now happy to state that Kingston

and the students are no longer to be kept under disadvantageous circumstances. Through the thoughtfulness and energy of Principal Grant, a lecture club, composed of leading citizens, has been formed. The objects of this club are to choose suitable lecturers, to conduct arrangements for their visiting the city, and to guarantee them against loss. We understand the club is negotiating with the leading lecturers of the United States and others with the view of securing their services for the winter. Let us hope immediate results will accrue from these men being amongst us, and that an increased attendance at the Alma Mater Society, Queen's nursery of oratory, will be the spontaneous outcome.

THE peculiar excellence of a college course does not lie mainly in the number of books prescribed, nor in the number or quality of the students. No doubt good text books and strong competition are powerful stimulants to study, but a college may have a good course of study laid down in the calendar, and students of a high mental order in the class rooms, and yet may not furnish a single student with a good education. The essential requisite for thorough training is the personal influence, direct or indirect of the professors. Any thing which tends to do away with or lessen this influence, tends to do away with or lessen the value of the course. It is consequently wise to exact attendance upon all the classes. It is also wise to insist upon a four years' course for B.A. But quite a number of matriculants are wont to stay at their own High School or Institute for a year after matriculation, and come to college only at the beginning of their second year, thus practically reducing their course to three years. It may be true that a few such cases are inevitable, but their number should be reduced to a minimum. It is

stated that masters of Institutes can devote more time and care to teaching first year university work to their comparatively few advanced pupils than the professors can devote to teaching the same work to a large number of students. Such a plea can not be generally sustained; for, firstly, the main task of the teacher must always be preparation for junior matriculation, and, secondly, the influence of a professor cannot be compared in regard of quantity with the influence of an ordinary head master of an Institute. But while the plea cannot be generally sustained, it is possible that it may be valid in the case of one or two Institutes in Ontario. Even in these cases, while a pupil may remain so long as he pleases at the Institute, he should be expected still to pass four years at the university. But it is claimed that such a pupil should not be compelled to spend time upon work with which he is thoroughly familiar. The claim is partially just. It is only partially just, however, because the students so thoroughly familiar with first year pass and honor work that time spent upon it would be wasted, are almost as rare as white black-birds. Yet it is partially just, and, therefore, the advanced students must have their work recognized by the college authorities. But it would cease to be just, if the standard of the Junior Matriculation examinations was raised. As the man who remains but three years at a university has, figuratively speaking, if not his head, at least one of his hands lopped off, it should be a matter of prime moment to the senate to increase the difficulty of the matriculation examinations.

THE Chancellor, Principal, professors, graduates, and we trust students, have the prosperity of Queen's at heart. All rejoice in her present popularity and continued progress. But Queen's is not yet what her friends desire her to be. She has a

great work to perform in the future. Principal Grant, in his inaugural address, told us plainly what her intentions are; and worthy and noble these must appear to intelligent, right-thinking minds. He said that Queen's requires "five new professorships in arts and sciences; that Prof. Ferguson will give his whole time to History, whenever a chair of English Language and Literature is established. If that cannot be done an assistant should at once be employed. A chair of Modern Languages is a great necessity. The chairs of Ancient Classics and of Mental and Moral Philosophy should be divided. A new building is required for the science department, some good travelling fellowships, and an assistant or tutor in connection with almost every chair, on account of the increasing number of students. The college requires \$1,000 a year more for the library, and a fund from which appropriations could be made for the museum, laboratories and observatory. For the latter \$4,000 is at once needed for a new equatorial with spectroscopic and photographic appliances and other modern equipments. At present \$25,000 is needed to double the capacity for usefulness and provide for fluctuating annual subscriptions, now sustaining three new chairs." These are some of the college requirements which Dr. Grant reckons as essentials; and he has great faith that such anticipations shall be realised; yet he is not inactive. This is exactly the spirit in which students of the college should view their individual relations to their Alma Mater. Have faith, by all means, in the patrons and friends of Queen's, but let it be a practical faith. How to effect this, Chancellor Fleming has pointed out in his proposal to inaugurate, and in the subsequent formation of, a University Endowment Association. The name of the association sufficiently explains its purpose. Now-a-days, however, dollars as well as faith are required

in all great enterprises. To many students dollars are much-needed friends; but when we are told that by the yearly payment of from \$1 to \$10, anyone may become a member of the association, it surely becomes every student, if possible, to get enrolled. He may also bring his influence to bear upon his lady friends. Ladies we are told may be members "on the same terms as gentlemen." One lady has already become a life member by the payment of \$25; twelve have offered \$10; and others guarantee sums ranging from \$1 to \$5. We are informed that parties may have an opportunity of enrolling their names on the list of membership by notifying R. V. Rogers, Esq., or by calling at his office, Ontario Street, Kingston.

THE *Montreal Witness* has made the pertinent statement, that in the United States and Canada church attendance is on the decrease, while scepticism is making rapid headway. Our contemporary is anxious to get a reason for this state of matters. We fear the reason is to be found in an accumulation of uncongenial circumstances not easily accounted for. Anyone with his eyes and ears open cannot fail to see that spiritual lethargy is on the increase. We do not presume to solve the difficulty; but simply to point out some things that have pressed themselves upon our attention. It is clear then that the understanding generally betwixt pastor and people in many of our churches is not what it ought to be. The agreement in many instances is one of dollars and cents, and quality and quantity of tangible work performed; a regular commercial transaction. Business men are apt to carry their commercial habits into the church; and ministers, who are not wholly free from the trammels of the world, are led to look at things much in the same light. Men of the world lay themselves out for animated competition and commercial war-

fare and risk the consequences. If this same spirit is imported into the church, where peace should reign, there is sown seed, which, sooner or later, must inevitably bear fruit after its kind. A minister's relation to his people is not a marketable one: it is a living and life-giving relation. "Tit for tat" it is said is fair play; but there should be no "tit for tat" in the church. When a man is made pastor he should be looked upon as something more than one of his flock, and not as a mere hireling. The shepherd and sheep, though intimately connected, are yet somewhat distinct; and only when this unique distinction is maintained and undue familiarity on the part of people towards their pastor, so commonly practiced, done away with, will the pastor exercise that influence for good which he ought. But pastors, are also, in many cases, more inclined to preach in order to please, than to present the truth fearlessly to the people. In many instances we hear the praises of a man upon the lips of his following, more because he is a genial sort of a fellow than because of the power of his preaching. His stories, his puns, his witticisms, and his homely acts are the talk of the country round. He is liked, and well, on this account; but why on all sides in his field of labour does spiritual deadness and indifference reign? Men believe in realities in spiritual as well as in material concerns. The church will yet be forced to consider the *Witness'* statement, and we, as students, must also do our best, for we must either help to stem the tide or flow with the current; because whatever may be our future anticipations—divinity, law, medicine or commerce—we shall affect and be affected by popular opinion and inclinations. Our present tendencies, as students, will in great measure shape the future of the country. Let these tendencies, then, be ennobling and spiritually inclined.

POETRY.

HADRIAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOUL, AS RENDERED BY SOME ENGLISH WRITERS.

*Animula, vagula, blandula,
Hospes, comesque, corporis,
Que nunc habitas in loca?
Pallidula, rigida, nudula;
Nec, ut soles, dabis jocos.*

—Hadrian.

BYRON.

Ah! gentle, fleeting, wavering sprite,
Friend and associate of this clay!
To what unknown region borne,
Wilt thou now wing thy distant flight?
No more with wonted humor gay,
But pallid, cheerless and forlorn.

PRIOR.

Poor little pretty, fluttering thing,
Must we no longer live together?
And dost thou preene thy trembling wing,
To take thy flight thou know'st not whither?
Thy humorous vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot:
And pensive, wavering, melancholy,
Thou dread'st and hop'st thou know'st not what.

POPE. NO. I.

Ah, fleeting spirit! wandering fire!
That long hath warmed my tender breast,
Must thou no more this frame inspire;
No more a pleasing cheerful guest?
Whither, ah whither, art thou flying,
To what dark undiscovered shore?
Thou seem'st all trembling, shivering, dying,
And wit and humor are no more.

POPE. NO. II.

Vital spark of heav'nly flame!
Quit, oh quit, this mortal frame:
Trembling, hopping, ling'ring, flying,
Oh the pain, the bliss of dying!
Cease, fond nature, cease thy strife,
And let me languish into life.

Hark! they whisper; angels say,
"Sister Spirit, come away:"
What is this absorbs me quite?
Steals my senses, shuts my sight,
Drowns my spirits, draws my breath?
Tell me, my Soul, can this be Death?

The world recedes; it disappears!
Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears

With sound seraphic ring
Lend, lend your wings! I mount! I fly!
O Grave! where is thy victory?
O Death! where is thy sting?

VARNO THE BRAVE: A TALE OF THE PICTS AND SCOTS.

BY THE LATE D. M., PERTH, N. B.

AT the time when Alpin, in his love for plunder and extended territory, first crossed the boundaries of Pictavia, young Varno was the foremost to offer his services in defence of the state. He was then a stripling, but of high promise, and brought to the field a numerous band of veteran retainers, who followed with enthusiasm the banner beneath which the sires of their chief had often led them to victory and honor. Elated, as patriotic warrior should, and a youthful soldier must ever be, when he is first called on to stand forward as the champion of his country's rights, Varno sought the battle field full of hope and earnestly longing for the signal to commence the strife of death. Nor did he wait long. In a few days the rival armies were in front of each other at Restenot, in Angus. He could have admired the stern pride of foe meeting foe; but the fury of the invaders gave little time for admiration, for like wolves rushing on their prey, and with yells which the hills repeated, the Scots burst through their thickest ranks like a midnight torrent. In vain did Pictish chieftain attempt to rally or try to cheer the fear-stricken hearts and disordered ranks of their countrymen. In vain did Varno rush where war was wildest; the claymore prevailed; he saw his country's bravest and best bite the ground, and the rabble flight, with death in their rear, scour across the corpse-strewn field. Sounding his horn, his thinned and nearly exhausted ranks drew off with levelled spears to the protection of a neighbouring forest, whilst the foe, in admiration of their gallant bearing, stood aloof or turned their blades on panting fugitives.

The disastrous issue of this day seemed to seal the fate of the Pictish dynasty. Feredeth, the king, was among the slain, and civil dissensions soon shook the kingdom from its utmost boundaries to the gates of the palace. Brudus was called to the throne, but was unable to calm or control the jealous madness that withered the feelings and fired the passions of his terror-stricken, trustless, disorganized subjects. Unrestrained, the vengeful Scot passed through the land like a simoon, marking his tract with desolation. On every side the smoke of castles and cottages darkened the air, and nothing was heard but the shrieks of women and butchered babes, blended with the war-yell of the savage foe. The palace was filled with discontent, and the clamours of the populace seemed to shake its very battlements. Each looked to his fellow for aid, and all united in crying to the king for protection. It was in vain that he attempted to calm the fears of one, reason with another, and threaten a third: wisdom was drowned in a terror that despised threats and defied soothing. The spirit of anarchy was abroad, and would not, to all appearance, be appeased with aught less than a royal sacrifice.

The young chief of Castle Clatchart by this time had in some degree acquired a name. Disclaiming the protection of the capital or his own impregnable fortress, his home was in dark glen or woodland, watching the movements of the enemy and avenging his country's wrongs when opportunity offered. His fame had reached the capital, and rumour every day added to his daring exploits, but his successes came blended with fresh horror perpetrated by the ruthless Scot. On him, however, the eyes of all became fixed, but with no settled purpose; popular tumults still distracted the state and threatened its speedy destruction, and to allay discord, Varno, by the private advice of Brudus, visited Abernethy.

Clamour was now paramount. Shouts and yells and the crash of bursting gates and falling walls reached the royal mansions; and the streets below presented one confused mass of aimless, maddened beings, hurrying to and fro in laughing despair. Soldiers and citizens were mingled together, the strong trampling down the weak, and the fallen making mirth of their own agonies. Now unity seemed to move the multitude, and down came the pillared mansion of the noble; now backward and forward, irresolute and without an object, the dense crowd swung in silence. Anon a citizen of powerful frame wielding a battle axe, exclaimed in a moment of fury, "The palace! the palace! down with Brudus." Ten thousand took up the cry: on, on rushed the mass, like ocean waves in the storms of winter, and with a voice as terrible—the palisades fell with a crash. Unmoved above them towered the regal battlements. A momentary conviction of weakness pervaded all; they recoiled a few paces and were silent. Seizing this sudden instinctive reversion of feeling in the multitude, the great gate was swung back, the drawbridge let down, and a young soldier with nodding plume and glittering spear, and mounted on a black charger, sprung forward and stood before them. For a moment vacant amazement was pictured on every countenance, the next, and "Varno!" "Varno!" blended with shout and cheer, rung through the air till the very clouds seemed to tremble. "Down with Brudus! Varno shall be king!" was on every tongue; and, suiting the action to the word, they pushed for the drawbridge. But Varno, brandishing his spear, sternly demanded peace and silence. The mass, as moved by one spirit, shrunk back; their only hope, their last hero, had charged them with wrong. In an instant all saw the madness that goaded them; the frenzy which weeks had fostered was dispelled in a moment; each felt the horror of his situation, and involuntarily shrunk beneath the eye of his chief, who, curbing his restless war-steed, addressed them as follows, in a tone of reproach and kindness, but firm as soldier's speech should be:

"Fellow countrymen, Pictavians, what means this madness? Is it because the barbarous Scot wishes the throne and the head of Brudus that you would imbrue your hands in the blood of your sovereign? And why your commotions and tumults? Is it that the Scot

desolates the land that you would destroy the capital? Can the sword of the victorious foe not work havoc enough? You cry for protection, and in the same breath stab the breast for whose aid you pray. Pictavians, be men, be wise! Popular outrage, when the foe is at the gate, shows a strength which weakens as it strengthens, and is a surety of certain defeat. You cry on Brudus to drive back the enemy to their cold mountains. What is the arm of Brudus against a host, if you deny your aid? Your own hand should be your defence. Face the foe with the same courage you would have faced your king; but beware of tumult. Order and art are the sinews of war: I have proved them such. Let onwards seek their homes in silence, and the heroes of Pictavia follow Varno."

So saying, he passed through the crowd, which closed behind him in martial order and filed down the winding descent, silent, but burning for patriotic strife, and peace again found a shelter in Abernethy.

CHAPTER II.

Success having attended the patriotic speech of Varno to his fellow Pictavians, preparation for stern resistance went on with an activity that brooked no leisure, that admitted no thought but of the enemy, no feeling save revenge. On every side nothing was seen but the martialing of warriors, and gleaming spears and battle axes; nothing heard save the clanking of anvils, the trampling of steeds, and the crackling of armour. Every man capable of wielding a weapon was summoned to the field, and none but the feeble and infirm shunned the coming strife. Abernethy opened her gates; the standard of Pictavia, which had floated proudly from the tower of Nethan,* now waved its folds beyond its ramparts, where the stoutest hearts of the kingdom, and her noblest and best in arms gleaming in the radiant light of June, showed, far stretching along the plain, like countless living lines of dark clouds ridged with sunbeams. When a soldier fights for his country's honor he fights nobly; but when hope tells him that the salvation of his fatherland is on his sword, his arm is irresistible. Doubtful of defeat was the Pictish host, for the banner of Varno was there. A grave or a triumph was the resolute burning prayer of all. Need it be told that the barbarous Scot was driven to his mountains, and Pictavia again enjoyed the blessings of peace.

(To be continued.)

*The ancient hollow circular tower at Abernethy is said to have been built by Nethan III, about 720. It is 75 feet high and 45 in circumference at the base.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS.

ON the 16th inst. the forty-fifth session of Queen's was formally opened. In the evening the customary public meeting was held in the Convocation Hall. Chancellor Fleming, C.M.G. was in the chair. Rev.

Principal Grant delivered the inaugural address. He dwelt mainly upon the important question of university confederation. The subject of university education had been well discussed. A lull having occurred, it was desirable, he thought, to know the object of the discussions and conferences. This was necessary in order to ascertain if any progress had been made, and what was their duty at the present time. He stated that the subject of confederation was but imperfectly understood by the public, arising from the superabundance of the discussions which had taken place and the hazy expressions of the leading journals, and showed that the proposal to concentrate the existing colleges was simply a ghost, having neither bone, flesh, nerve, nor skin. Were Ontario to begin with a clean sheet, and combine all its resources on one university, it could not produce an Oxford, Paris or Berlin. Ontario, however, could not begin with a clean sheet. People could not disparage the good work done by their fathers or throw away the accumulated sacrifices of fifty years. Queen's University throughout occupied a position of peculiar independence. The only question she had to consider was, "By what scheme can the most satisfactory system of higher education be obtained, or in what way can improvement be effected?" In all the conferences this one question occupied their undivided attention. The University Council had concluded that the university system of Scotland and New England was the best for Canada, and that the government should either leave all the colleges to depend on voluntary liberality, or aid the arts and science faculties in all universities, equipped up to a certain standard, on the same principle as the British government recognizes the Scottish and Irish universities, and the Ontario Government the high schools and collegiate institutes. To this position they have ever since adhered, and they hold it now. The confederation scheme, he said, had been fathered on them by writers who assumed that they were responsible for it because they were present at, or shortly after, its incubation. The assumption was preposterous. At the first conference on the subject he read a paper containing a plea for the conclusions of the University Council, but it was found that many gentlemen assembled had their minds made up in favor of bringing all the arts colleges to one common centre in connection with one university, federating at the same time the theological colleges already in Toronto with the same university, and allowing five theological subjects a place in the university curriculum. Mr. J. MacLennan, Q.C., then declared that such a scheme might be suitable for institutions in Toronto, but it would not apply to any established in any other suitable place. If the scheme was to be advocated on the grounds of public policy, ample government provision should be expressly made for such cases. It would be useless to submit any scheme to the authorities of Queen's that was not fair all round. The force of Mr. MacLennan's remarks was admitted, as the minute afterwards formulated will show should it be called for and

published. At the second conference the scheme given to the public was submitted and a plan outlined that few university men regarded with enthusiasm; even those most in favor of it acknowledged it to be a compromise, based upon no intelligible principle. It was neither confederation nor consolidation. It was simply a scheme to unite Toronto with Victoria. At that conference a paper was drawn up by the Chancellor and himself, declining all responsibility for the scheme, and even declining to sanction its publication till they had time to explain their position to their constituents. The unanimous stand made by professors, students and graduates of Queen's in city, county and province, in Great Britain and the United States, was too fresh in the memory to need repeating. She has taken her stand, and no matter what other universities may do there shall not be an absolute centralization of higher education in this country. Queen's will remain an autonomous university. Different men came to the same conclusion for different reasons. Some were influenced by natural conservatism and caution; others were animated by a pride in their Alma Mater; others looked no further than the benefits to be conferred on Kingston; while others still, looking at it from a church point of view, saw an opportunity for a strong theological union, but, like true patriots, the general good weighed down in their estimation the special good that it promised to the church. Some, also, were favourable to the scheme, with compensation for losses incurred by removal, but when they noted hesitancy in the granting of these conditions they suspected the honesty of those who loudly talked confederation, and when they found the scheme looked blue they rejected it with vehemence. The conclusions reached were forwarded to Toronto, "and now a heavier responsibility," said Dr. Grant, "rests on us than ever before. The object of the movement in which all of us have taken part was a desire to improve higher education. We desired ~~the~~ for its own sake and in the interest of all education, for it is a sound maxim that if you would improve the education of a country you must begin at the top. This being the case our duty is plain. We must go on building on the broad foundations laid by our fathers till we make Queen's in reality all that she is in our dreams. Should the government, in the general interest, establish a school of science here, we would be enabled to develop more fully other sides of this university. But we would not thereby have the voluntary burden lightened which we have assumed. We were tempted to throw the burden off. In what we believe to be the best interests of the country we have resisted the temptation. But, if we now go to sleep, it would have been better had we yielded. The Principal closed by pointing out the special requirements of Queen's, which we give in another connection.

Of the 1,071 students attending Harvard 968 are from Massachusetts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHY SHOULD THE BOYS BE OVER-LOOKED?

To the Editor of the *Queen's College Journal*.

Sir,—I observe that a hopeful Christian work is being carried on in the States amongst poor boys. A gentleman, who a short time ago sent a circular of enquiry to sixty Y. M. C. Associations in the United States, ascertained that of these thirty-eight were prosecuting a work among boys. Some of the boys' branches gather in lads from all classes of society, and declare that they have success in so doing; others declare that the different classes will not mix. Twelve have most success in religious matters, nine in secular. Several conversions have been reported among the boys, one branch in a country town claiming to have no fewer than forty of these. It has been suggested that there ought to be training classes for Christian boys. In some instances the plan has been adopted of placing each boy under the care of an adult worker, these workers meeting at regular intervals to compare notes. The good influence of this work has been acknowledged by teachers and superintendents of public schools. It is admitted by all interested that the work should be gone about quietly, not by calling mass meetings, but by beginning with a small number and in a quiet way. And now, if such work as this is being done in other places, cannot something be done in Kingston? Would not this be a good opportunity for the Y. M. C. Association of Queen's to do good work for the Master. No one can deny that much good has been done by the association both in the College prayer meetings and in the Sunday evening meetings in the City Hall. But do they go far enough? There is in this, as in all other cities, a certain class of boys who have neither parents, home nor friends to look after their welfare. They earn enough by the sale of papers and by blacking boots to secure a mere existence; but how, except through some such agency as the Y. M. C. A., is their spiritual welfare to be looked after? I believe some effort was made last winter to reach these boys, but for some reason—not, I understand, through unwillingness on the part of the boys to attend the meetings—the undertaking was abandoned. I do not wish to make any suggestion as to the manner in which this work should be carried on, but simply to bring it under the notice of our Y. M. C. Association.

Yours, &c.,
A WELL-WISHER.

ALMA MATER.

THE Society met in the Science room on Saturday evening, the 11th instant, Mr. Kidd, Vice-President in the chair. The first business of the evening was the acceptance of the resignation of the JOURNAL staff. On motion of Mr. John Miller, retiring managing editor, Messrs. O. Bennet and D. Millar were appointed respec-

tively managing editor and editor. In addition the following gentlemen were also appointed members of the staff: Messrs. A. G. Farrell, F. C. Heath, W. J. Kidd, G. J. Smith and J. Miller. A committee was appointed to secure subscribers for the JOURNAL among the students. The matter of printing the JOURNAL was then brought up. It was unanimously agreed that the work be done by the *Whig* office. Owing to the absence of the leaders, the debate was postponed until the following Saturday.

The Society met again on Saturday, the 24th instant, at the usual time and place. The Vice-President occupied the chair. Prior to the debate some business was transacted. On motion Mr. S. W. Dyde, E. Ryan and J. Henderson were added to the JOURNAL staff. A somewhat animated discussion arose as to whether the appointment of Secretary-Treasurer of the JOURNAL should be left to the discretion of the staff or to the Alma Mater. Mr. Kidd resigned his position as Secretary-Treasurer and nominated Mr. T. McEwen as his successor. The nomination was confirmed. An objection was raised, and being in conformity with the rules of the society, was held valid. The matter will be finally decided at the next meeting. The subject for the evening's debate was: "Resolved that Riel should be hanged." The leaders for the affirmative and negative were respectively, Messrs. W. A. Logie and G. J. Smith. An interesting discussion took place. Mr. J. M. Machar, B.A., was present and upheld the negative side. The chairman, Mr. Ashton, gave his decision in favour of the affirmative.

A meeting of the Society was again held on Saturday evening, the 31st inst. The first business transacted was the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Farrell at the previous meeting, that the appointment of Mr. McEwen to the Secretary-Treasurership of the JOURNAL should be reconsidered. After a somewhat heated discussion as to Mr. Farrell's right to bring forward this motion, the chairman ruled in his favor. The mover then stated at length the reasons for his motion: that all precedent in the working of the JOURNAL for the past 13 years, was in his favor and of the amendment he had made at the last meeting; that the motion was a bad precedent, as it opened the way to men being put upon the staff by popular vote of the society, irrespective of their merits; that we had here one member, Mr. Kidd, in opposition to the large majority of the staff, and that if the motion was allowed to stand, it would be considered by the staff as a vote of want of confidence in them, and consequently they would resign. But it was all to no purpose. Mr. McEwen was present and had with him a number of voters who do not usually appear at meetings of the Alma Mater, and the motion for reconsideration was lost. The staff then resigned; a motion for its acceptance was put and carried; another, making Mr. Colin Scott managing editor, was also carried. And thus it is that men who have, at great sacrifice of time and personal convenience, conducted the JOURNAL for several years, from a time when

it was \$200 in debt, through its various stages of improvement, to the present time when it has a surplus in its coffers, have been virtually requested by the vote of the society to step down and out. This is our reward, for as we have said there is no pecuniary one whatever, nor lightening of college work in consequence of our position.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

"HELLO chummy," said my friend Jack on meeting me for the first time after returning to college, "shake." I reached out my hand and in a moment had it pulverized as far up the arm as my enthusiastic friend could grasp. I was just about to protest against the treatment, when I was interrupted by Jack whose unstable attention was attracted by one coming up the boardwalk to the college. "Say chummy," said he, "who in thunder is the chap with a face like a vaccination mark?" I was bound to acknowledge that the description of the face was very accurate. As for the rest of his person it was quite tall and stout, very, but not too stout; a stoutness which it could be seen was due not to the luxuries of the table, that, goodness knows, do not greatly increase the death rate amongst medical students, but inherited rather from stalwart parents and kept in check by active habits and athletic amusements. The nether extremities in walking, were brisk and springy; in standing still had the appearance of being as stable as the rock of Gibraltar. The arms, swinging easily, were finished off with a couple of hands, which in the dim vista of fog, took on the appearance of a brace of hams. The head, round and well turned, was set on a neck built to hold it and was adorned with a face, quiet and opened. I say opened advisably, for some cause or other had torn the face in many different directions, leaving it in the condition described by my friend Jack with great accuracy, as a vaccination mark. As he advanced, and Jack had time to penetrate the mask of scabs, he smug out with his usual fervor, "Why Great Colomel, what ails you Mr. Corpse?" "Football—Rugby" was the scanty rejoinder, and the battered hero passed on to the class room.

The Medical Library is an institution which will remain for some time to come in an embryonic state. We have good faith in the development theory, but we fail to see how a number of volumes nicely arranged in book shelves, with piles of leading medical journals for reference, are going to be evolved from a pile of old lumber, a couple of broomsticks unfit for publication and a half barrel of salt.

The boys are listening with great interest to the new lecturer in the midwifery chair, Dr. K. N. Fenwick. Although they feel the loss of Dr. Lavell very much, yet they think he could hardly have been succeeded by a better man.

DIVINITY HALL.

ABOUT the average number of students will try the matriculation examination. We understand there will be a considerable amount of competition for the scholarships.

Mr. John H. Buchanan has returned safe and sound from his mission in the North West. He says that he heard less about Riel and his revolutionary compatriots than we did in Kingston.

Professor Robertson Smith's Commentary on Genesis, which was to appear in Dean Perowne's Cambridge Bible for schools and which was ready for the press, has been withdrawn—owing, it is believed, to its views being too "advanced."

Mr. J. E. Dudos forwards a post card from Union Seminary, New York, saying: "Please send me my 'Arnold's Prose Composition' as I will need it soon. I have to give in a Latin thesis and am first in order. I am well. The boys are well." Mr. Dudos refers to Messrs. McNaughton and McLachlan. We are pleased to hear of the welfare of the boys.

Mr. Spurgeon, referring to the writings of Frederic Harrison, Herbert Spencer, and Sir James Fitz-Stephen says: "Deadlier fruit never grew on the Tree of Knowledge than in this autumn of the passing century; nor did the old serpent ever exercise a more fatal spell over the daughters of Adam and the sons of Eve than in the present day. We might name books of scientific repute which we could hardly read without the terrible penalty of regret for the rest of our lives. They poison the imagination while they pander to the intellect."

It is the popular impression that Luther was the great pioneer in Bible study and Bible translation. But the truth is that the old evangelical party exalted the Scriptures and gave the utmost attention to their circulation and study before the art of printing was discovered. It probably discovered the art of printing, and from the first utilized it for the multiplication and dissemination of the Scriptures. The Fatherland was almost flooded with Bibles before Luther revolted from Rome, and the first complete translation of the German Bible (the Worms Bible) published after the revolt was made not by Luther but by the Baptists.

Canadian literature is growing apace. Rev. Dr. Murray of Montreal, has just published a work on psychology, Sir William Dawson a scientific sketch of Egypt and Syria, and Pastor Chiniquy his autobiography; while Prof Bryce of Winnipeg has on the anvil a history of the Highlanders in Canada, and Dr. Gregg's history of the Presbyterian Church in the Dominion is passing through the press. Rev. Moses Harvey of St. John's has published a second volume of his history of Newfoundland;

and, according to the *Presbyterian Record*, Rev. Robert Campbell of Montreal has "got the history of old St. Gabriel's Church on the brain."

Mr. Haweis, writing in the new number of *Good Words* on "Chinese Religion," says: "The heathen Chinese, with an instinct rather truer than that of the modern missionary, has endowed three religions—Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism; he has felt that each stood for a truth and answered a need. When the life and practice of the modern Christian, as he appears in the person of the French warrior or the English Chinaman is superior to his own, he will probably endow Christianity, not till then. Preaching by example is one of the cardinal doctrines of Confucius; he had more faith in that than anything, he was therefore revered. Christians, alas! seem to have less, therefore they are despised." The above is from the pen of the same Mr. Haweis who lectured in Convocation Hall on Thursday evening last.

SUCCESS OF QUEEN'S STUDENTS IN THE MISSION FIELD.

IT is with pleasure we record the success of Queen's students in the mission field. The good wishes of the people, and in many cases tangible recognition, attest the value of their services.

Mr. R. McKay's field of labour during the summer months was Barr's settlement. He left with the best wishes of the congregation. Mr. McKay's earnestness as a preacher, his learning and his gentlemanly bearing won for him the esteem and friendship of all.

Mr. J. F. Smith occupied for three months the pulpit of the Rev. W. H. Boyle, '84, Paris. His services were much appreciated. Mr. Smith was presented by the congregation with a purse of \$100.

Mr. James A. Grant laboured at West Toronto Junction. His work proved highly successful. Mr. Grant on leaving to resume his studies, we are assured, "carried with him the attachment and good will of all concerned." Through the efforts chiefly of Mr. Grant a fine church has been erected at the Junction.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald was located in Muskoka presbytery. He was energetic, and succeeded in impressing upon his people the necessity of having a permanent place of worship. We understand a church is now in process of construction.

Mr. R. Whiteman laboured at McLaren's Mills. He worked with great diligence. The result is the erection of a fine church, costing about \$2,500.

Mr. J. Henderson was in his former field, Melrose, Shannonville and Lonsdale. His services there were much appreciated. We are told that a beautiful church has been erected at Melrose.

Mr. N. Mackay worked at Oliver's Ferry and Pike Falls, in the presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew. He has succeeded in getting the frame church at the Ferry in good shape. Mr. Mackay endeavored to repeat what was attempted last year, viz., to induce the people to take unto themselves a pastor. May his exertions be fruitful. The presentation to Mr. Mackay of \$40 prove his labours to have been appreciated.

Mr. W. G. Mills laboured in Renfrew. On leaving he was presented with \$120 by the people and \$44 by the young men of his Bible class.

Y. M. C. A.

THE Y. M. C. A. reception is now an established institution. So successful was this enterprise last session, when it was undertaken for the first time, that the Association was encouraged this year to take greater pains in order that it might be even more of a success. Although there are many features of the undertaking in which there may still be room for improvement, the association nevertheless has reason to believe that its object was accomplished this year even more so than last. Not only were the freshmen and others introduced to the older students, but also many of the previous years' students, both Medical and Arts, who had often looked askance at one another, undecided whether to speak or not. The proceedings of the evening were commenced by an appropriate prayer, offered by the Rev. Mr. Dobbs. Then followed an address by Mr. Johnson Henderson, president of the association. Owing to some confusion during the delivery of this address it could be heard by but very few. To do full justice, therefore, to Mr. Henderson and our readers, we would require to give the address in full, but as our space is limited, a synopsis of it may suffice. Mr. Henderson began by extending a hearty welcome to those coming to the university for the first time. It was his hope that they might not only become enrolled as students of the university, but also, eventually as members of the association. He refuted the arguments of those who questioned the advisability of this new departure, showing that the object of the members of the association was to make manifest to the students that they had an interest in them, and by this means obtain an influence over them for good. He showed the fallacy of supposing that education or standing in college was the criterion of manliness. "Let us," said the speaker, "have education; let us have high standing in college; but let us at the same time seek for something higher, something nobler than this—character built and established on divine truth. The critical period in the history of a young man is when he first leaves his home and starts upon the journey of life. Then, inexperienced, unsuspecting and impetuous, he is liable to form associations and acquire habits that will degrade him socially, morally and spiritually. Discouraged by seeing his abasement, he puts forth no efforts to make

reparation, and at length abandons himself to the wretchedness of despair. We, then, fully realizing this, and at the same time seeing the numerous temptations to which young men are subjected both in the city and in the colleges, have banded ourselves together as a Christian body, in order that by individual and united effort we may strengthen those principles that are the safeguards of virtue, and foster those tastes for moral and intellectual pleasures which are truly elevating." In conclusion, Mr. Henderson commended the Association to the thoughtful consideration and prayers of the students, and citizens of Kingston. Principal Grant followed in a happy speech. It was the first time he came before an audience without thought of what he was to say. The interests of the students were so much in his mind that he should have no difficulty in talking to them for almost any length of time. That evening, however, the train of his thoughts had regard to the aim of students attending a university. It was to secure what was called "The Holy Spirit of education." He was pleased with the way in which the association had welcomed the freshmen. The idea was new, "and," he added, "I am glad of that, for it is not the first new thing that Queen's has introduced." This remark was followed by loud applause. During the evening vocal solos were given by Prof. Goodwin, Miss Fralick and Mr. Sherlock. The Misses Fralick also sang a popular duet. On the conclusion of this part of the programme coffee and cake, which had been kindly furnished by the ladies of the city, were dispensed to those present. The entertainment came to a conclusion about 10:30. The Y. M. C. A. and freshmen thank the ladies of the city for the important part they took in the reception, assured that without their presence and aid the evening, to all appearance, would have proved a dull one.

ATHLETICS.

BASE BALL.

THE latest addition to the many institutions connected with the university is the Base Ball Club. A meeting for the purpose of organization was held on Thursday, Oct. 15th., when the following officers were elected: Hon.-President, Hon. Dr. Sullivan; President, F. H. Koyle; Manager, Alex. Pirie; Captain, A. J. Errett; Secretary, D. Cunningham; Committee, H. Pirie, T. O'Neil, C. B. Dupuis. The club is in a flourishing condition, having already 36 members enrolled. Practice takes place every afternoon.

OTTAWA COLLEGE vs. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE first Rugby match of the season was played on Saturday, Oct. 17th, at Ottawa. Being one of the tie matches for the Ontario championship, much interest was centered in the result.

At 1:30 p.m. the two teams drew up on the grounds of the Ottawa College in the following order: Ottawa College.—Back—Blanchard; half-backs—McCarthy (cap-

tain), and Kehoe; quarter-backs—O'Malley and Bannen; forwards—McLaughlin, Phelan, Hillman, Chatchlin, Gascon, Brennan, McDonald, Dineen, Mahoney and Senecal. Queen's College.—Back—E. Pirie; half-backs—Irrving and Marquis; quarter-backs—H. Pirie and Coy; forwards—Foxton (captain), Robertson, Marshall, W. G. Bain, Rankin, Logie, Strange, G. J. Smith, Richards and White. Mr. Scybold, of the Ottawa club, was chosen referee; Mr. R. A. Gordon, the first captain of Queen's Rugby club, acted as umpire for the visiting team; and Mr. Dorgan performed the same duty for the home team. Queen's losing the toss, was compelled to play against the wind and sun. The ball, after being kicked off by Foxton, was quickly followed up by our forwards, and Robertson, securing it, made a short run, which brought it dangerously near the Ottawa's goal line. A series of rapid scrimmages followed, in which the leather was forced down the field towards Queen's goal and a touch-down made, but the effort to convert it into a goal was a failure. The prospect, which at the outset looked bright for Queen's, now appeared doubtful, as two more tries and a safety-touch were recorded against her. The Ottawa men made several fine runs, but were quickly stopped through the fine tackling of our men, who seldom let a man pass them. When half time was called, the score stood 14 to 0 in Ottawa's favour. After a few minutes rest the teams again took the field, our men being determined to make things warm for Ottawa. Ottawa kicked off, and by a brilliant rush succeeded in securing a touch-down, and Kehoe, by a beautiful place-kick from near the touch-line, sent the ball flying between the goal posts. Shortly after this Foxton was hurt, but was able to play on at half-back. His place in the scrimmage was taken by Marquis. The ball now remained almost stationary about mid-field, neither side apparently gaining any advantage. Finally it was passed out of a scrimmage to H. Pirie, who by a splendid run and punt sent it near the Ottawa College goal, where a touch-down was secured by White. Irving failed to convert this into a goal. About this time Foxton was again injured, and much against his will, was induced to leave the field. Ottawa sent off one of their men, thus making the sides even. Shortly after this Queen's secured a safety-touch and a rouge, making in all seven points. When time was called, the score stood 22 points to 7 in favour of Ottawa College. It was generally agreed, that had the time been fifteen or twenty minutes longer, Queen's would have won. For Ottawa College, McCarthy, O'Malley and Brennan did good work. Foxton, H. Pirie and Coy did their share of the work for Queen's. Marquis succeeded in making a very fine run.

Max. Hamilton acted as referee in the tie match between the Royal Military College and Brockville High School at Brockville on the 17th inst., and in the same capacity in the tie match between the cadets and Ottawa College on the 24th inst. W. A. Logie acted as umpire for the former club.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE annual sports of the Queen's University Athletic Association were advertised to have taken place on University day, the 16th of October, but owing to the inclemency of the weather only the first part of the programme, the heavy weight competition, was carried out. The records of this season compare favourably with those of previous years. As it was impossible to carry on the second part of the programme in the afternoon of University day the committee of the association petitioned the senate for the afternoon of Friday the 23rd instant to conclude the events. The senate kindly granted a half holiday, but once again the weather was so disagreeable that it was impossible to continue the sports, and they were further postponed till the afternoon of Tuesday the 27th inst., on which day the programme was completed with great success. Some of the contests were very keen and excellent records were made in the races, considering the state of the track. The committee this year diverted from the usual method of conducting the sports, and held part of the contests in the forenoon, an arrangement which proved very satisfactory and which should be adopted in carrying on the sports in future years. The champion for the present year is T. G. Marquis, who is a very good all round athlete. J. M. Shaw the winner of the half mile, the mile and two mile races is an exceedingly fine runner and we are sure could hold his own with some of the so-called professionals. The most exciting feature of the day was the Tug of War between the Arts and Medicals, in which the Arts men succeeded in pulling their Medical friends across the mark twice. The following are the names of the successful competitors:

Putting Heavy Shot, (28 lbs).—J. M. McLean, 25 feet 7 inches; T. G. Marquis, 24 feet 9 inches.

Putting Light Shot, (24 lbs).—J. M. McLean, 28 feet 9 inches; A. A. Dame, 26 feet 3 inches.

Throwing Heavy Hammer, (16 lbs).—D. M. Robertson, 73 feet; J. M. McLean, 71 feet 10½ inches.

Throwing Light Hammer, (12 lbs).—D. M. Robertson, 87 feet 2 inches; J. M. McLean, 82 feet 7 inches.

Tossing the Caber.—A. A. Dame, 42 feet; T. G. Marquis, 31 feet 6 inches.

Running Long Jump.—T. G. Marquis, 16 feet 5 inches; H. McFarlane, 16 feet 4 inches.

Half Mile Race.—J. M. Shaw, 2 minutes 10 seconds; H. P. Thomas.

Running Hop, Step and Jump.—T. G. Marquis, 36 feet 10 inches; W. G. Fralick, 35 feet.

220 Yards Dash, (Open).—G. H. Armstrong; H. Jack. Mile Race.—J. M. Shaw, 4 minutes 46 seconds; H. P. Thomas.

Vaulting With Pole.—A. H. McFarlane, 8 feet 4 inches; T. O'Neill, 8 feet 2 inches.

100 Yards Dash.—T. G. Marquis, 11 seconds; H. McFarlane.

Running High Jump.—H. McFarlane, 4 feet 9 inches; T. G. Marquis, 4 feet 7 inches.

Quarter Mile Race.—H. P. Thomas, 55 seconds; A. H. McFarlane.

Standing High Jump.—T. G. Marquis, 4 feet; A. L.

Campbell, 3 feet 10 inches.

Two Mile Race, (Open).—J. M. Shaw, 11 minutes 8 seconds; H. P. Thomas.

Bicycle Race.—Skinner; R. Dupuis.

Hurdle Race.—T. G. Marquis; A. H. McFarlane.

Tug of War.—Arts vs. Medicine. Arts Victorious.

The following are the teams:

Arts.—Corkill, Mel'wan, McDonald, Marquis, Thomas, Echlin, Foxton, Grant, Whiteman, McLean, Robertson, Pirie, H. (Captain).

Medicine.—Anderson, Maxwell, Baker, Smith, Watson, Storms, Koyle, Creegan, Fralick, Cameron, Rankin, Pirie, A. (Captain).

ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Association Football Club was held on Wednesday, Oct. 7th. After a very satisfactory report of the club's progress for the past season, the following officers were elected for 1885-86: Hon. President, John Carruthers, Esq.; President, Prof. Watson; Vice-President, E. J. McArdel; Captain, Lennox Irving; Secretary, J. J. MacLennan; Treasurer, Harry Leask; Executive Committee, S. W. Dyde, H. Pirie, J. Heslop, H. Dunning, E. Pirie, T. O'Neill, J. Echlin, — Herald.

The club has lost two of its old standbys, T. Bertram, M.D. and Geo. Mitchell, B.A., but several valuable additions from the freshman class will make the team as formidable as ever. If possible, the club intends to have the Toronto University team visit Kingston this season, and in the event of their doing so, expects to make as good a showing against them as against the Knox team of '83.

GLEE CLUB.

THE annual meeting of the club was held on the 20th instant, when the following officers were elected: Hon. President, Dr. Goodwin; President, D. E. Muddell, B.A.; Vice-President, H. L. Wilson; Sec. Treasurer, W. H. Cornett; Instructor, F. C. Heath, B.A.; Executive Committee, J. Anderson, Max G. Hamilton, W. J. Fralick and J. McFarland.

The club intend giving a concert in the Opera House, about the end of November. We trust that the students will endeavour to make it a success by attending and bringing their friends with them. The members of the club are putting forth every effort to make the concert a success.

OBERLIN and Ann Arbor are to have Canon Farrar to lecture.

The English universities have no college papers edited by students.

It is stated that there are 18,061 young women in the United States pursuing collegiate courses of study.

Heidelberg University will celebrate next August the 500th anniversary of its foundation.

FRESHMEN AND STUDENTS FROM OTHER COLLEGES.

SESSION 1885-6 opened with an increased number of students. They come from all parts of the Dominion. Four, it will be observed, are from sister colleges. We subjoin a list of names and addresses:

Names.	Addresses.
Brown, F. M.	Cataraqui
Boyd, John D.	Alexandria
Brokenshire, W. H.	Kingstoh
Burns, S. S.	Navan
Camelon, J. McL.	Maple
Camelon, T. P.	Maple
Chown, Stanley T.	Kingston
Copeland, Geo. T.	Cornwall
Curle, Wm.	Campbellford
Drummond D. R.	Almonte
Dupuis, D. R.	Kingston
Dyde, Geo. E.	Kingston
Echlin, Edmund Burke.	West Plamboro
Farrell, James M.	Kingston
Farrell, Harry	Kingston
Fleming, David.	(Dalhousie Coll.) Halifax, N. S.
Gilles, John S.	Carleton Place
Hay, A. G.	Pinkerton
Hunter, R. J.	(Univ. Coll.) Millbrook
King, Frank	Kingston
Liddell, Geo. L.	Cornwall
Mahood, Perry	Kingston
Malden, J. H.	Delta
Merkley, Geo. E.	North Williamsburg
Mills, John H.	Lindsay
Minnes, Jas. A.	Kingston
Minnes, Robert S.	Kingston
Muirhead, John W.	Brockville
McCammon, Fred J.	Kingston
McDonald, Donald	Williamstown
McDonnell, Allan	Cameron town
McKenzie, Arch.	(McGill Univ.) Tiverton
McKenzie, Malcolm	(McGill Univ.) Tiverton
McLean, J. Morris	(Dalhousie Coll.) Strathlone, C. B.
McPhail, D. G.	McPhail, P. O., Ont
McPherson, N. A.	Lancaster
O'Connor, Chas.	Ottawa
Russell, E. H.	Douglastown, N. B.
Strachan, Dan	Rockwood
Sinclair, John A.	Carleton Place
Watson, Angus R.	Beaverton

Cornell has 220 freshmen; Amherst 118; Dartmouth 108; Williams 90.

Two hundred medical students of Toronto marched out in a body to raid the offices of two quack doctors on James Street, but on the appearance of twelve policemen they fled, to the great amusement of those citizens who witnessed the incident.

PERSONALS.

MR. C. B. DUPUIS, '87, spent part of the vacation in Britain and on the continent.

We are glad to see Mr. T. G. Marquis, '86, with us once more.

Mr. R. M. Dennistoun, '85, is studying law in Dalton McCarthy's office, Toronto.

Dr. J. M. Dupuis, '81, is now practising in Sydenham.

Mr. W. J. Drummond, '85, has returned from the North West to prepare for divinity matriculation. We are sorry to say that Mr. Drummond does not appear to have his wonted health.

J. F. O'Shea, M.D., '81, has begun to practice in Campbellford. He is also going to conduct a stock farm, of which he is the owner.

Mr. F. W. Johnson has received two calls to churches of influence and wealth. His acceptance of either has not yet been announced.

Mr. H. M. McChaug, B.A., of Williamstown, has been appointed first assistant in the Picton high school.

Rev. James Somerville, graduate at Queen's University, has returned from a visit to Scotland. He is spending a few weeks at Demorestville.

Mr. Herbert Mowat, B.A., our popular Alma Mater president, has gone to Toronto to study law in the office of his uncle, the Hon. Oliver Mowat.

Mr. J. J. Douglas, of the class of '85, who was compelled to leave college on account of ill health, has completely recovered and is now engaged in business in his native town of Peterborough.

Mr. Sikes and Mr. J. Miller, managing editors of the 'Varsity and Queen's College JOURNAL respectively, were both in Paris last summer, but each was unaware of the presence of the other.

Mr. Geo. F. Henderson, '84, has gone to Toronto to study law. We regret that he has seen fit to leave Kingston. He has been around college for several years and always took an active part in Alma Mater and JOURNAL affairs. We miss thee, George.

The Senate has appointed the following Curators to look after the interests of the Reading Room during the present session: Messrs. S. W. Dyde, M.A., D. Millar, Johnson Henderson, B.A., S. H. Gardiner, J. J. Ashton, O. Bennet. Mr. Ernest P. Goodwin was appointed permanent curator. In addition to his regular duties as curator, Mr. Goodwin has also charge of the College Post Office.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

FIRST Scotch boatman:—"Weel, Geordie, hoo got ye on the day?"

Second ditto (drouthy; he had been out with a Free Kirk minister, a strict abstainer):—"Nae ava. The auld carle had nae whuskey, sae I took him whaur there wus nae fush!"

Last summer one of our Queen's men, while travelling through a lonely district near the Turtle Mountains, was forced to stay over night at the hut of a trapper. He was surprised to see the works of Carlyle and Macaulay on the table, and asked the trapper what was his opinion of these authors. "Oh," said he scornfully, "them fellers is some punkins. They kin sling ink, they kin, now I tell you!"

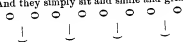
When a man doth wish to angle,
A hook like this he loves to dangle.

J

He has a line so good and strong,
And catches a fish about so long.

Before he gets home the fish doth grow (?)
And he tells his friends that it stretched out so:

But his friends, who have a fishing been,
Know that the man has lied like sin,
And they simply sit and smile and grin.



One of our Divinity students who was preaching up west, during the summer, was greatly bored by a lady who admired him without reserve. "Oh, my dear Mr. M——," said she one afternoon, "there isn't any harm in one loving one's minister, is there?" "Certainly not, madam," replied the worthy cleric, "not the least in the world, so long as the feeling is not reciprocated."

In the last number of the JOURNAL, to the end of a notice of a recent marriage ceremony, in which our highly esteemed Professor of Chemistry figured very prominently, we added a jocular intimation that no sample of the cake had as yet been received at the sanctum, never dreaming that the statement would be treated in any other way than as a jest. Very soon after, however, a parcel arrived at the College addressed to the JOURNAL staff, and upon opening it, it was found to contain a large piece of the identical cake, which, as well as the Professor, must have figured conspicuously on that happy occasion. We were surprised, and to say that we were delighted is a weak way of describing our feelings. Our surprise was deepened when we remembered that the gift had been sent notwithstanding the fact that the notice previously referred to contained a couple of abominable and possibly

somewhat impertinent puns, for which we now offer a sincere apology. We ask the sender to accept both our thanks for the cake and our very best wishes for the future.

A Junior and a Senior occupy the same room and bed in a house on Division Street. The Junior had been busy during the summer in a large dry goods establishment in his native town, and this occupation seems to have affected him to a very considerable extent. He was an excellent salesman. The other night, as his bedfellow was lying awake, the Junior suddenly ceased snoring and began talking in his sleep:

"By Jo, old fellow, if you think that ere's got cotton in it, I'll bring down the sheep that it was cut from and make him own to his own wool. Twont wear out, either. Wore a pair of pants of that stuff five years, and they are as good now as when I put them on. Take it at thirty cents and I'll say you don't owe me anything. Eh, too dear? Well, call it twenty-eight cents. What d'ye say? Shall I tear it? All right, it's a bargain." Silence reigned for a moment during which the amused Senior lay waiting for the conversation to re-open. He felt his companion's hand playing about the bed clothes for an instant, then rip, tear, went something or other, and he hid his head under the blankets, perfectly convulsed with laughter, and sure that the best sheet had been torn from top to bottom. When he arose next morning, however, his mirthfulness evaporated quickly when he found that his robe de nuit was split from end to end.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

WHO dat?—Professor G.—dry.

Are you still unmarried Mr. Bryan?—*Kingston girls*.
It is my honest opinion that it is far, far better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.—*Gen. Geo. Bryan*.

The freshmen class are all wool and a yard wide.—*Kingston ladies*.

I buy all my tea at the equator.—*Professor of Physics*.
After this when I buy "straight cut" I'll have it weighed with a spring balance.—*Edwin Elliot*.

Them divinity students is all fond of ungyons.—*Al Gordon Street landlady*.

Let me grasp the hand that grasped Sullivan's.—*Salt Richards*.

There are just enough ladies in our class to go round.—*The men in Honour Moderns*.

The Divinities were too lazy to take up the collection in Convocation Hall on Sunday afternoon, so we had to do it.—*Arts men*.

There is enough material in me to make a baker's dozen like Harold Folger.—*Jas. F. Smith*.

In shaving, you know, I accidentally cut off more from one side than from the other. It looks awkward, you know, but the new crop is coming on nicely and will be quite too fine if the frost does not nip it.—*Arthur Beall*.